

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XL.....NO. 118

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 214 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.
West Fourteenth street.—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE.
Fulton avenue.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

OLYMPIA THEATRE.
No. 214 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-fifth street and Broadway.—THE BIG BOSS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

PARK THEATRE.
Broadway.—DAVE CROCKETT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery.—TRUE AS STEEL, at 8 P. M.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Ninth avenue and Twenty-third street.—AHMED, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.—AMY BOSSART, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
Fourth street and Broadway.—LA JOLIE PARVENSUE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
Ninth street, between Second and Third avenues.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway.—ROAD TO RUIN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL.
Sixteenth street.—LE STATUE IMAGINAIRE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

BOWERY OPERA HOUSE.
No. 211 Bowery.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

WOODS MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.—THOROUGHBEED, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Fourteenth street and Irving place.—ERNANI, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cool and clearing.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Investment and some Western securities were strong. Gold opened and closed at 115½. Money on call was easy at last rates and foreign exchange steady.

THE RAPID TRANSIT BILL was not debated in the Legislature yesterday, canal affairs taking precedence. The postponement of this important discussion should not be long, and when it does take place the people expect it to be thorough.

THE CENTENNIAL.—From all parts of France the cheering news is received that the merchants, manufacturers and wine growers are taking warm interest in our Centennial, and that it is likely our first ally will be one of the largest exhibitors in the International Exhibition.

PART. BOXTON has declared his purpose to make another attempt to cross the English Channel, this time starting from a point on the French coast, Cape Griseux, to Dover. The time appointed is the 27th of May. Although he has already virtually triumphed the formal success will be a compliance with the public desire. With fair weather we have no doubt that he will swim the entire distance.

THE WEATHER yesterday induced even sceptics to believe that spring had come at last, and really come to stay. There has been a great deal of doubt on the subject, and the proverb that one swallow does not make a summer has been effectively quoted by the speculators in overcoats and flannels. But now we defy augury, and are ready for anything Old Probabilities has in store.

THE BEECHER TRIAL yesterday dragged more than usual, which is saying a great deal. The original crime, the secondary crime the progeny of miscellaneous crimes, which the others begat, and all the crimes which claim relationship with these, are beginning to be eclipsed by the intolerable crime of delay. The Beecher trial is worse than even the Alexandrine line, which, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along.

ITALIAN IMPROVEMENTS.—Our correspondence from Rome this morning explains the plans of Garibaldi in reference to the irrigation of the Campagna and the opening of the Tiber. As we feared at the time, the General's plans do not receive that encouragement from the Ministry that was given in the first place. The sum of twenty million dollars was required and promised. Only about five million dollars will be given—enough to keep Garibaldi employed. This will enable him to found the new port. It is a strange comment upon the condition of affairs in Europe that hundreds of millions will be given to arm troops without a murmur, while for a really noble and necessary enterprise like this even the smallest sum will be grudging.

Cabinet Mutations Under President Grant.

General Grant is the most unskilful, or at least the most unfortunate, President we have ever had in selecting incumbents of the chief administrative offices. Among those who have already gone out are his first Secretary of State; his first, second and third Secretaries of the Treasury; his first Secretary of the Navy; his first and second Secretary of War; his first, second and third Attorney General, and his first Postmaster General. In most of these numerous changes the country has felt no regret at the resignations of the retiring officers and no satisfaction with the appointment of their successors. The selection of Mr. A. T. Stewart for Secretary of the Treasury, though respectable in itself, was a ridiculous blunder, the result of sheer ignorance. There is a statute which forbids that office to be held by any person engaged in foreign commerce, and it was unlucky for President Grant that one of his first acts betrayed his ignorance of the laws with whose execution he was charged. That blunder was the parent of several others. He was compelled to make a sudden recast of his Cabinet on the spur of the moment, and lost the advantage of the four months of deliberate inquiry and consultation which intervened between a President's election and his inauguration. A President elect who employs this period wisely can compose a Cabinet with suitable reference to personal fitness, geographical distribution and party expediency. President Grant forfeited this advantage by his blundering selection of Mr. Stewart. It was his original purpose to give New York one Cabinet office, New England one, Pennsylvania one, the border States one and the Western States three, which was a fair enough geographical apportionment in a condition of things which shut out the South. But his singular blunder in the New York appointment destroyed the symmetry of his original arrangement and compelled him to repair the blunder by sudden makeshifts. Mr. Fish was appointed Secretary of State for no other reason than because it was necessary to give one of the great Cabinet offices to New York; and as the law excluded Mr. Stewart the President selected Mr. Fish as the best impromptu appointment. Mr. Fish, who thus came in as the result of a Presidential blunder, and was not selected by foresight or sagacity, has proved to be the most respectable member of a weak and changing Cabinet. The emergency compelled the President to make a hasty appointment of a Secretary of the Treasury, and he caught up Mr. Boutwell, whom nobody had ever thought of in connection with the Cabinet, and he violated geographical equity by giving two Cabinet appointments to the small State of Massachusetts. Mr. Borie proved so incompetent that the Navy Department had to be given to another citizen, and an obscure lawyer of the small State of New Jersey was pitched upon, neither Mr. Robeson nor his State having any to be thought of in such a connection. The Western appointments were equally unfortunate. Mr. Washburne remained but a few days in the State Department; General Schofield soon gave place to General Rawlins as Secretary of War, and on his death General Belknap, a man of no mark and the most slender qualifications, was foisted into the place. General Cox quarrelled with the President on the civil service question, and this champion of honesty was replaced by Mr. Delano, whose zeal for honesty never made him uncomfortable.

Mr. Delano is now a candidate for retirement, and if the question were to be decided by popular suffrage in the States where he is best known no member of the Cabinet would be so unanimously chosen to step down and out. The three most important administration papers of the West promptly and strongly indorsed his expected withdrawal. The Cincinnati Gazette, in the State of which Mr. Delano is a citizen and where he is best known, declared that the interests of the republican party in Ohio would be promoted by his retirement. The Chicago Tribune and St. Louis Democrat expressed themselves with equal emphasis in the same sense. All these papers are supporters of President Grant, and their local position gives them facilities for judging of Mr. Delano's official conduct. The land offices and the Indians are the two great subjects committed to the Department of the Interior, and complaints against that Department soon come to the knowledge of the Western press. The fact that the three most important administration organs in the Western States declare their want of confidence in Secretary Delano and express their gratification at the prospect of his retirement ought to be duly weighed by the President. If he thinks the republican party can afford to lose Ohio in this year's election it may be safe for him to defy local public sentiment and retain Delano in the Cabinet. But the average sense of the party will not justify him in taking such risks.

President Grant shrinks from removing any member of his Cabinet and gives those he wishes to get rid of an opportunity to resign. Why does he treat them with such tenderness? It looks too much as if he feared to remove them, lest they should turn upon him and prove that he has been their accomplice in the acts which have brought odium on their departments. Is it true that he dares not remove Secretary Delano? Is it true that a near relative of the President has profited by the alleged irregularities in the Department of the Interior? If the President has forfeited his power of removal by conniving at improper transactions he is in a pitiable condition. It cannot with any truth be said that the Tenure of Office act ties his hands. That act was so amended within a month of President Grant's inauguration as to make it a nullity. As the law now stands he can suspend any officer at his pleasure until the meeting of Congress, and the suspended officer cannot be reinstated. The President is required to send the name of a successor to the Senate for confirmation, and if the Senate rejects his nominee he is required to name still another. But there is no shadow of a provision for restoring the suspended officer. President Grant's power of removal is, therefore, as complete as was that of the predecessors of Andrew Johnson; and if an officer "sticks" whom he wishes to get rid of it is a presumption that that officer possesses

secrets whose exposure would annoy and mortify the President. If President Grant has exposed himself to such humiliations, and made the continuance of disreputable or dishonest officers dependent on their own pleasure or forbearance, his friends have reason for deep regret. If he would boldly remove Delano and face all consequences the country would regard it as a proof of conscious innocence and the absence of any fear that exposures might prove uncomfortable for himself or anybody connected with him by near ties.

President Grant's last two Cabinet appointments were respectable and creditable, and both Mr. Bristow and Mr. Jewell have steadily risen in public confidence since they became members of the administration. Let us hope that the new Attorney General and the new Secretary of the Interior, if Mr. Delano retires, may prove equally acceptable to the country.

The American Cardinal.

The investiture of the Cardinal yesterday at St. Patrick's Cathedral was an important event in the history of America. The Catholic Church has played in civilization, for more than a thousand years, a part too active for such a ceremony to be without world-wide significance. Religion is a power in America. Though it has less control here over government than in the Old World its influence is still a matter of anxiety to those who study the history of other nations, in order that by the lessons of their experience the dangers to the American Republic may be averted. If Catholicism in America could repeat the history of Catholicism in Europe, in the period when its temporal power reached the climax, the creation of a Roman Catholic Cardinal might be regarded as a danger. But there is no possibility of this evil. The Catholics are probably not one-eighth of our population, and so long as the Presbyterians fail in their favorite scheme to place "God in the constitution" we may hope that a union of Church and State in this country will be impossible. Interference with the absolute right of conscience in religious affairs, no matter to what extremes the freedom of belief may go, must be resisted from whatever quarter it comes.

But we cannot find any menace to our free constitution and non-religious and independent political institutions in the elevation of the Archbishop of New York to the Cardinalship. The Republic guarantees to every citizen political rights, without reference to his religious belief, and if any laws of the States interfere with his liberty of conscience they should be repealed at once. But the creation of the new Cardinal is purely a concern of the Church. It confers upon its subject no new powers. It does not, and cannot, confer upon him any other legal status in the eye of our government than is possessed by the most obscure Methodist preacher. The great Cardinal is before the law only plain John McCloskey, nothing more.

But when we remember that the Catholic Church has been and is one of the great civilizing agents of the world, and that it must continue to have a profound influence upon society, we rejoice that its position in the United States has had formal and emphatic recognition from its supreme head. The appointment of Mr. McCloskey as Cardinal by the Pope is a compliment of the highest degree to the millions of Catholics in America. They deserve it, and this gentle, good and upright priest is entitled to be their representative in the honor which has been so graciously done. We give to-day considerable space to the reports of the ceremonies of his investiture into his sacred office yesterday—just as we should do if under like circumstances a Jew should be made a Rabbi, Mr. Frothingham a Dervish, or Mr. Beecher a Benedictine friar—and are rejoiced to congratulate the Roman Catholics of the whole country upon the perfect success which attended the unprecedented event. Not three thousand persons witnessed the imposing ceremonies, but millions will read of them, and not Catholics alone, but unprejudiced Protestants throughout the country will approve the tribute to a good man and the recognition of a great Church which the creation of the American Cardinalate embodies.

ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY FOR BISMARCK.—Prince Bismarck will now have an opportunity of addressing England in the same tone he recently assumed toward Belgium, the address of the Archbishop of Toronto and the Canadian bishops to Cardinal Ledochowski being identical in substance and purpose with that with which he found so much fault. Whether the German Chancellor will attempt to hector England with anything like the arrogance he used against Belgium remains to be seen; but in view of the address of the Canadian prelates, so hostile to the policy of the German Empire and so outspoken in denunciation of it, we cannot see how he can avoid a conflict with Mr. Disraeli's government on the subject. And if the American prelates should follow the example of those across the border Bismarck's opportunities will be still further enlarged. Neither England nor the United States are likely to make laws to suit the German idea of religious toleration, and it would be absurd to ask it. Nothing better illustrates the weakness of Bismarck's note to Belgium and, indeed, of the whole policy he has been pursuing in regard to the Archbishop of Posen and the Catholic clergy of Germany.

CARL SCHURZ.—The banquet to the Hon. Carl Schurz last night was a fitting compliment paid to that great Senator by many of the best and most independent citizens of New York. The speech of Mr. Evans was a tribute which the distinguished guest of the evening must have heard with more pleasure than the praise conveyed, for it bore the stamp of sincere appreciation, which is better than the most elaborate praise. Mr. Schurz's own eloquent address, full of strong thoughts perfectly expressed, is given elsewhere.

THE STREET CLEANING FRUIT.—The unsavory subject of our Street Cleaning Bureau having been again brought up before the Legislature, it has been discovered that the most damaging portion of the testimony taken by last year's committee has been stolen. The Assembly, on learning this news from its Clerk, ordered the stenographer to rewrite the purloined evidence. But at this late day of the session the order is a mere farce. No steps were taken to solve this new mystery of

the Clerk's desk. The incident should make the passage of the Street Cleaning bill a certainty.

Is Governor Tilden Aiming at the Presidency?

It is the common impression, both in his own party and out of it, that he is; and his friends think he is playing a dexterous game. But there is something to be said against this hypothesis. Let us say in the outset that we do not think it in the slightest degree creditable to Mr. Tilden that he aspires to the highest office in the country. It is a proper and laudable ambition when the office is sought as a recognition of great public services. Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Cass, Seward, Chase and many other statesmen of eminence who never attained that honor sought it; and it is as legitimate an object of pursuit by Governor Tilden as by Senator Thurman, Governor Hendricks, Judge Church or any of the democratic competitors. If Governor Tilden's assault on the Canal Ring was prompted by Presidential aspirations, that kind of ambition never selected a more legitimate or a more honorable path to the highest honors of the Republic. But when a public man comes to be regarded as a leading candidate for a Presidential nomination he must expect his conduct to be scanned, and Governor Tilden can claim no exemption from ordinary criticism.

We could easily, if so inclined, make a strong argument against the universal democratic and the universal republican opinion that Governor Tilden has set his heart on the Presidency. In the first place, if he is aiming at the democratic nomination in 1876, he has exposed his hand too soon. Every other democratic aspirant looks upon him with jealousy, and they have all a common interest in his defeat. As none of them has any chance unless he can be put out of the field his too early exposure of his aims will combine all his democratic competitors and convert the friends of all other possible candidates into active opponents. They will say, with a great color of plausibility, that a local struggle in New York has but a slight connection with national politics, and that the national canvass must be conducted with reference to broad national issues. They will contend that the management of the New York canal is a question with which the national government has no concern, and that it would be absurd to elect a President with reference to a local New York question.

The democracy of the country will also look to Mr. Tilden's political consistency. When they find that he claims for the State executive powers which he will not consent to have given to the city Executive they will be apt to say that Governor Tilden has less regard for principle than for personal objects. This contemptuous neglect of Mayor Wickham's removals will be set in contrast to his own claims to remove State officers; and as both powers stand on the same ground of principle the democracy will find it difficult to discover Governor Tilden's consistency. If the Governor is aiming at the democratic nomination he should naturally be more careful to keep himself in harmony with the fundamental principles of the democratic party. Moreover, the conspicuous manner in which he has made the Tribune his confidential organ, and given it information which enabled it to eclipse democratic journals which have always been devoted to his interests, shows that he is looking outside of his own party for support—a circumstance which will be turned against him by his rivals for the democratic nomination. His coquetting with newspapers which deride the democratic party, making them his favored vehicles for communicating with the public, has no tendency to raise him in the estimation of his party. The subscribers to the Tribune may not be represented in the Democratic National Convention, and if Governor Tilden were aiming at the democratic nomination he would naturally refrain from wounding the sensibilities of democratic newspapers. He seems to think the democratic press will support him in any event, and that all the support he can get outside the party is clear gain. But he overlooks the handle which his democratic rivals will make of such a circumstance. He is putting it in their power to render his devotion to the party suspected, when no such suspicion can be raised against Senator Thurman or Governor Hendricks. If Mr. Tilden is aiming at the democratic nomination he is playing his game badly. If he wishes to be a liberal republican candidate, like poor Mr. Greeley, with a democratic indorsement, his conduct is intelligible; but the success of the Greeley movement was not such as to encourage a repetition of that sort of campaign.

Governor Tilden's vigorous onset against the Canal Ring should help him; but when he makes that a pretext for grasping at power never possessed by any former Governor of this State, and not conceding to the Governor of any State in the Union, the people naturally pause. The authority he asks is inconsistent with the State constitution, because the constitution does not make the State officers his subordinates. His attempt to establish a "one man power" is inconsistent with the whole spirit of an instrument which makes the heads of the State departments as independent of the Governor as he is of them, and his grasping at absolute power cannot help him with the democratic party at a time when anti-Cesarism is its most effective party cry. If Governor Tilden were really aiming at the Presidency in the present state of public opinion and the present temper of the democratic party, instead of grasping at more power than the constitution allows, and trying to establish a one man supremacy, he would pay implicit deference to constitutional limitations. A man who puts it in the power of his Presidential rivals to fasten on him the charge of Caesarism and aspirations to personal supremacy is not in a very hopeful way to the democratic nomination. If he could succeed in carrying all his measures through the Legislature his position would be a little better; but according to present indications the Removal bill cannot be passed in the form he wishes, and a defeat will break his prestige and encourage his Presidential competitors.

THE STRIKING TAILORS.—An injunction was yesterday issued against striking tailors who interfered with the business of a merchant tailor, which may have the effect to teach other skilled laborers that while they have a

legal right to stop work themselves they cannot be permitted to combine to destroy the means of livelihood of companions in their trade. Three tailors of Tooley street once proclaimed themselves thus:—"We, the people of England;" but twenty-three tailors here cannot undertake to be the whole people of New York.

The May Vacancies and Mayor Wickham's Appointments.

The anxiety to discover who are to be the new tenants of the well furnished official flats to be vacated by the present occupants on the 1st of May increases as the great moving day approaches. All attempts to fathom Mayor Wickham's depths have, however, hitherto proved futile. He persists in keeping his own counsel, only indicating by wise winks and knowing nods that he understands what he is about and will astonish the natives when he makes public his programme of patronage. The brogans kick impatiently on the stone steps and poultrie walks of the City Hall Park, and their uneasiness indicates an apprehension on the part of their owners that the patent leathers are again to get the best of them in the race for municipal patronage. The only consolation they appear to have springs from the recollection that the Aldermen will have something to say now in the matter of the appointments, and they express the conviction that these representatives of the untried will not dare to confirm any of the Imperial Tokay and Schloss Johannisberg nominees who may spring from the dinner tables of Fifth avenue, but whose names are unknown to the voters who stand at the polls on election day from the rising of the sun until the going down thereof. The appointments to fill vacancies, they say, were in the gift of the Mayor alone, but now we have our Aldermen to look to for justice, and woe to them if the hard workers, the iron-fisted rank and file of the party, are to be ignored after their four months of patient waiting in the first regular distribution of the spoils that has been made in the camp of the victors.

The Police Commissioner to succeed General Duryee is, of course, discussed with more interest than any other coming official. Is he to be a military man or a civilian? Is he to be a well-gloved exquisite or a hard-handed voter? Is he to be selected to satisfy the pride of Manhattan or to gladden the heart of Tammany? Is he to be one approachable only by broadcloth or free to corduroys? Will he make his appointments on the force on the strength of gilt-edged recommendations or on the strength of good services in the democratic cause? If he should be a person unknown to the working democrats, although highly respected among the select few who have the honor of his acquaintance, will the Aldermen confirm or reject his appointment? Will Shandley, Blessing, Guntzer, Lysaght, Reilly and McCarthy "go back on the boys," and place dilapidated Apollons and unknown "swells" at the heads of the departments, to the exclusion of the "fellows who do the work," and who have had no pay for it for three or four years? These are the topics of conversation among the agitated groups of politicians in barrooms and on park benches, and the commencement of May is looked for with anxiety to furnish an answer to the questions. Then the still unemployed laborers ask with concern who are to be the new men in the Departments of Docks and Parks, which give employment to thousands of individuals, and which have heretofore been under the control of Green and his republican allies? Are they to be of the non-approachable character, or are they to be democrats who have feelings and sympathies in common with the democratic masses? The solution of the question is known to be in the hands of the Aldermen, and they, even more than the Mayor, are held responsible for the answer.

It will be well if Mayor Wickham can at once satisfy the demands of his political friends and deserve the approval of the citizens in filling the May vacancies. It is very well known that the politicians are awaiting his action before taking sides as between himself and Governor Tilden in the matter of removals from office. If the May appointments satisfy the earnest men of his party they will openly denounce the Governor should he persist in his refusal to act upon the Mayor's removals. Should Mayor Wickham's present selections, on the other hand, disappoint the working democracy, Governor Tilden's refusal to create other vacancies will be applauded by the party. But the Mayor has a matter to attend to still more important than the favor or disfavor of his political organization. His own declarations have placed him on record as "no man's man," and his appointments must be such as to satisfy honest and independent citizens that they are fit to be made. He must place at the heads of the departments, so far as his present power extends, gentlemen of established reputation and admitted ability and experience. Let him do this, and public sentiment, independent of the politicians, will compel from Governor Tilden a proper respect for the office of the chief Executive of the metropolis and a proper regard for the interests of the people. If the Mayor proves his disposition to give us a thoroughly good local government Governor Tilden will no longer stand in his way and obstruct his action for the gratification of personal objects.

Says Private Maguire.

It seems that Mr. Jeremiah McGuire, Speaker of the Assembly, does not fully sympathize with the sentiment of a member of another branch of his family who told us during the late unpleasantness:—"Och! it is nae to be captain or colonel, Devil a bit would I want to be higher; But to rest as a private I think an infernal 'Prejudicial surety," says Private Maguire. It is to rest as a Speaker that Mr. McGuire detests, and so it often happens that he comes down to the floor to do his patriotic duty before him.

Keep himself sweet for the mimic's frae. Yesterday he made another speech. It was bold, it was characteristic, and it would have been mainly if the quality of childishness could have been eliminated from it. He attacked some of the newspapers which he had been attacking him, and after coquetting with Tammany Hall for months he called the representatives of that political organization in our city government about the hardest names which McGuire seems anxious to dig his own political grave.

That Terrible "If."

Conductor Buchanan, of the Philadelphia express train, which caused the terrible accident and loss of life on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, on Monday, tells the old story of negligence or inattention in the performance of duty which has become so common in the realm of railway and other disasters. If the gong had sounded and the engineer had heard and obeyed it the accident would not have happened, or if the engineer, not hearing the gong, had taken the responsibility upon himself to stop the train and wait the usual time, the catastrophe would have been averted. There could be no clearer statement of the cause of the accident, but that terrible "if" shows how recklessly the lives of the travelling public are daily and hourly perilled. It seems impossible that a railroad company would despatch a train with a gong that refused to sound or an engineer who would fail to hear and obey it. Yet had it not been for one or other of these hypotheses the conductor who pulled the bell rope declares that the accident would not have occurred. Mr. Buchanan's other terrible "if" suggests an even more pertinent inquiry. Is it possible that trains which do not have the right of way violate the rules of the road unless a gong sounds or an engineer hears and obeys it? Is human life held so cheaply as this by the railroad companies? If it had been the engineer's duty to stop the train and he had failed in his duty the culpability would have been less so far as the company is concerned; but that it was not his duty, unless the gong sounded, is plain, from the surprise of the conductor that he failed to take the responsibility of stopping the train if he did not hear it. This was a fixed waiting place, and under the rules of the company the train should be stopped with as much certainty as at the most important station on the line. According to the reasoning of the conductor of the wrecked train an engineer coming into Jersey City might run his cars into the North River, unless he heard the gong or undertook the "responsibility" on his own account. The public will not be satisfied with explanations like that conveyed in either of these terrible "ifs."

Another Spelling Match.

The mania of spelling matches increases like other forms of madness, epidemically, and suicide and orthographical murder seem to divide the attention of intellectual persons. Many of those who try to spell words and murder them while under homicidal delusion had better, perhaps, commit suicide first; but of that we shall say nothing. A very creditable exhibition, however, of good spelling took place at Zion church yesterday, in which the contestants were all colored students, and we must say that they acquitted themselves better than many white scholars. Singular examples of exactitude may be noticed. For instance, one of them being asked to spell "negro," gave the word in thirteen letters—thus, "fellow citizen." Another spell "Grant" as "third term," "Wickham" as "whack'em," "Shakespeare" as "Boccacian," "April" as "December," and the singular noun "Becher," in a hard case, deponent mood, and governed by the verb "to kiss," as "Jordan is a hard road to travel." The greatest example of orthographical acuteness which was displayed during the evening was that of a young gentleman who, when asked to spell "Civil Rights," answered with "Let's all go to Wal-lack's." If our colored youth keep on in this way the time will come when they will be able to spell "democrat" in some more accurate way than "rebel."

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Congressman G. M. Landers is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Dr. Bucknell, F. R. S. of London, is sojourning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Chancellor John V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, has arrived at the Brevoort House.
Colonel A. K. Motture, of Philadelphia, is staying at the Union Square Hotel.
General John McNeil, of St. Louis, is among the late arrivals at Barnum's Hotel.
Russian papers are discussing projects for the resumption of specie payments.
Senator Francis Kernan, of Utica, is residing temporarily at the Windsor Hotel.
Dr. Muretto has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of the Colombian Republic to Venezuela.
Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., of Massachusetts, has taken up his residence at the Brevoort House.
Miss Clara Louise Kellogg arrived in this city last evening from Philadelphia, and is at the Clarendon Hotel.
Councillor A. P. de Carvalho Borges, Brazilian Minister at Washington, has apartments at the Astor Hotel.
Forbes, Sala, Russell and Henty will go to India with the Prince of Wales, to write his journey for the London News, Telegraph, Times and Standard.
Breadful overnight! At the dinner by Marshal MacMahon to celebrate his reception of the Order of the Golden Fleece, the Marshal did not wear the collar of the Order.
The Japanese Minister visited the Naval Academy at Annapolis yesterday and was received with the customary honors, after which he was the guest of Commodore Rogers.
Mr. Edward P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Messrs. J. D. Lamm, A. C. Barstow, William Stickney and F. H. Smith, of the Indian Commission, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Lieutenant Stumm, the Prussian officer who went with the Russians to Kalva and published an itinerary of the expedition, has in hand, it is reported, a larger and more comprehensive description of the whole campaign.
Vice President Henry Wilson, who has been residing in this city for several days past, left yesterday for Philadelphia, on his way to the Hot Springs of Arkansas. From there he will proceed to Denver, Col., and possibly to San Francisco.
The first institution for the government of the United States of the World has been founded at Paris. It is called the "International Office of Weights and Measures." The convention for its establishment will be signed by representatives of all the great Powers except England.
It is suggested that for purposes of identification (or criminality), it is only necessary to get a distinct photograph of a pair of one's hands, taken in a strong oblique light, so as to bring out the markings strongly. This will be found a map, it is said, never alike in two persons; no disguise short of actual disfigurement will do away with the difference.
Two boys offered some German gold piece for change in a Paris shop. When required to give a satisfactory account of how they had come by them, they said they had found the corpses of two Prussian soldiers in the old quarters of Montreux, and on searching the pockets got the pieces of gold. An officer of police went to the spot indicated, and in an abandoned gallery found the two bodies in an advanced state of decomposition. One of them had been killed by a bullet and the other by a baronet thrust.